



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nomena in the unstable static conditions of the outer layers of the sun.

I am not aware that such a suggestion as this has ever been made to account for Sporer's law. Of course I see many objections to it. The improbability of such waves long retaining their shape, and the observed absence of sun spots in the north hemisphere from 1672 to 1704, suggest themselves as obstacles.

J. A. UDDEN

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

AFRICAN BASKETRY WEAVES

A LARGE collection of ethnological specimens recently received by the Museum of Natural History, New York city, contains a selected series of baskets from the Barotse and Bechuanaland tribes. These baskets compare favorably in technique and finish with those of California and, what is of special interest, present all the typical weaves known in America. Among the Barotse baskets alone we find the following kinds of woven basketry: wicker, checker, twill, wrapped, plain twine, open twine, twilled twine, and the California 'ti.' Also in coiled basketry, one rod coil, grass coil closely covered, also with foundation showing bifurcated coil closely covered, also with only lines of stitching and coil without foundation.

The more elaborate manipulation of warp elements or materials in general, seems not to be practised, for there are neither cross-warp checkers nor cross-warp twines in the collection. The edges, while of all types, represent rather the refined variations. The thought of solidity or stability seems to have been the main idea. This is particularly well illustrated in the large rope coil and one-rod foundation coil chests and storage baskets. The technic is perfect and with the close-fitting lids give exceptional protection to grain or other contents. Strengthening by bands of the 'ti' weave, a technic heretofore thought to be limited to the Pomo Indians of California, is found; also an unusual wrapped twine, with the horizontal warp on the outside, like some Aleutian burden baskets.

The decorations in color occur chiefly in coil baskets. The color of the designs is uniformly black.

The main point of interest is that within a definite ethnic area of South Central Africa an aboriginal people practise basketry in which are found practically all of the typical weaves known to the world.

MARY LOIS KISSELL

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
NEW YORK CITY

THE RECUPERATIVE POWER OF ITALIAN AND ENGLISH WORKMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I am afraid that the statements contained in the letter of Mr. Joseph Y. Bergen,¹ as to the recuperative power of Italian and English workmen may induce some readers to unwarranted generalizations.

A statement of the kind would have more value if a comparison were made between the diet and the conditions of people of the *same race* and the same locality, provided in each case there existed a sufficiency of the articles of diet.

On the other hand, it is a known fact, that, generally speaking, the rural population of Europe has better recuperative powers than the inhabitants of the cities, although the latter eat much meat, while the country people live almost exclusively on a vegetable diet, meat being considered too expensive.

L. H. BAEKELAND

SPECIAL ARTICLES

SOME LATENT CHARACTERS OF A WHITE BEAN²

IN order to secure material to display as simple illustrations of Mendel's laws of dominance and gametic purity, I made reciprocal crosses last year (1904) among four different varieties of the common bush bean. These varieties were the 'Prolific black wax,' with purple-black seeds, the 'Ne plus ultra' with yellow-brown seeds, the 'Long yellow six-weeks' with seeds of a light greenish-yellow color, and the 'White flageolet,' whose seed-coats are wholly without pigment, being transparent when saturated with liquids, but nearly white because of the inclusion of air when dry.

¹ SCIENCE, May 3, 1907, page 709.

² Read before the Botanical Society of America, at New Orleans, December, 1905.